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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1870. NO. 19.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

RECENT FRENCH VICTORIES.

The Prussians Defeated and Forced to Retreat Near Chateau Caillaud.

Another Column Marching to Fontainbleau Ambushed and Driven Back.

All the Bridges West of Paris Mined.

Prussian Preparations for Bombardment Nearly Completed.

Negotiations Between the German States Interrupted.

Adherents of the French Emperor Active in England.

Expelled Germans Demanding Indemnity.

Cannonading Commenced Near Maintenon.

Result of the Bombardment of Strasburg.

500 Houses Destroyed and 10,000 Persons Rendered Homeless.

The Annexation of Alsace and Lorraine.

Bismarck Dissatisfied with the Tone of the German Press.

FRANCE.

Prussian Defeats.

TOURS, October 6.—The battle which occurred near Chateau Caillaud on the 4th, has been productive of important results. The Prussians were defeated and forced to retreat. The position taken by the French was one that necessitated the evacuation of Fontainbleau by the Germans. The Prussians abandoned that point with so much precipitation that many cattle and a large amount of forage, etc., were left behind, all of which fell into the hands of the French.

AMIENS, October 6.—On Monday the French made a brilliant sortie from Soissons, drove back the Prussians a considerable distance, burned their supplies and shelter, and having effected these exploits retired within the Soissons gates.

Another column of Germans, marching to Fontainebleau, was ambushed, routed and driven back with severe loss to Chailly. The Germans now occupy Beauvais in strong force, and are threatening Rouen.

The column which lately took Clermont may also attempt a movement in this direction.

The Population of Paris Undisturbed.

TOURS, October 6.—News has been received here that the Prussians have now completed all the arrangements for the shelling and attack of Paris, and that their guns and mortars are in position. The spirit of the population, however, is undaunted. Advices received show that the garrison are prepared at any moment to second an attack as the forces outside the Prussian lines may make. The French are aware that some time must elapse ere an offensive movement can be made, and they use the delay in drilling and arming the Mobiles. At Lyons, in view of the Prussian approach, military precautions are being taken. The surrounding heights are fortified and occupied by the regular troops. The government is taking measures to insure Normandy against devastation, by lending them a line of Mobile Guards.

A Scare.

An American Frigate that entered Havre created a scare in saluting. The people supposed the enemy was bombarding the town.

The Red Republicans.

At Lyons the "Reds" seem determined to organize a movement. They have had a meeting at Gree, numbering over 2,000 persons. It is expected the government will at once taken measures to stop these manifestations.

Cannonading Near Maintenon.

CHARTRES, October 5, *via* TOURS, October 6.—Cannonading commenced this morning near Maintenon.

French Successes Wednesday.

ST. QUENTIN, October 5, *via* TOURS, October 6.—There was a combat yesterday near Soissons, and the gunboats and two regiments of the army of the Duke o. Mecklenburg-Schwerin were defeated by the garrison.

A report from General Rigons, forwarded from Tours, shows that the French success reached yesterday by the French troops under his command.

A Steam Mitrailleuse Constructed.

TOURS, October 6.—It is asserted that an armorer of Lyons has constructed a steam mitrailleuse, the most formidable yet known.

No news from Paris.

The Reconnoissance of Gen. Rigan.

TOURS, October 6.—Gen. Rigan reports from Chevilly on Wednesday, that he had reconnoitered toward Tours with three brigades of cavalry and infantry and a few guns. He reached Chisses, surrounded the village and took five Bavarians prisoners and some guns. Ressayer's brigade turned the village on the right, and the enemy's cavalry, five hundred strong, supported by 2,000 infantry were obliged to retreat precipitately toward Paris. The French pursued them three hours beyond Tours. Gen. Rigan ascertaining the presence, with their forces, of Prince Adelbert of Saxe-Meinengen, and of Prince Adelbert, of Saxe Altenburg. A drove of cattle was captured by the French.

ENGLAND.

The Situation at Paris.

LONDON, October 6.—Late advices from Paris state that there is much plundering there.

All the bridges on the railroads and highways to the west of Paris have been mined, and are to be blown up as the Prussians advance.

Beauvais, forty-one miles northwest of Paris, has been made a great victualing center by the Germans.

The Prussian preparations for the bombardment of Paris are nearly complete.

The presence of Beauregard in France is denied.

Minor Items.

LONDON, October 6.—The iron clad steamer Regnard Armund is cruising in the channel near New Haven.

A battalion of Gardes Mobiles, raised in the department of the Aisne and commanded by the Duke Fitzgains, is mentioned as having distinguished itself by its steadiness and gallantry before Soissons.

The Cathedral at Strasburg.

It is denied that the Strasburg Cathedral escaped serious damage by the late bombardment. Persons who have just arrived from the scene report that the edifice suffered severely.

Bonapartists in England Very Active.

LONDON, October 6.—The adherents of the French Emperor are very active in England. Rouher and Jerome Davis are living in the city. They go to Cheselhurst quite frequently to confer with the Empress. The rumors that the Prussian Government is not hostile to this movement in favor of Napoleon are repeated, and some persons even go so far as to assert that Bismarck furnished part of the funds for the establishment of *La Situation*, the Imperial newspaper.

An American to Bother the Prussians

Late advices from Paris announce that General Trochu is turning to good account the experience and abilities of General Ripley. The Parisians claim that the Prussians will be plenty of defensive contrivances to face before entering Paris.

The Prussian Forces for the South of France.

LONDON, October 6.—General Treslow is the commander of the Prussian army destined for service in the south of France.

Results of the Bombardment of Strasburg.

Five hundred houses were destroyed in Strasburg by the bombardment, and the number of persons rendered homeless is ten thousand. The subscriptions for their relief is general throughout Germany.

Troops Reviewed.

King William reviews the Sixth Prussian corps at Versailles on Wednesday. His headquarters were subsequently established at that place.

Doings of a Nest of Imperialists at Jersey.

Special to the *Times*.]

LONDON, October 6.—Our Brussels correspondent says: I have had an account of the doings of a nest of Imperialists at Jersey. They are spending money profusely and boasting what they can do through certain politic al connections in England. Rouher has been there and Dyonys de L'Huys and a host of other notables. Marshal Le Beuf went over to the island at night in a cockleshell boat. All these makes quite an excitement here.

Mrs. Washburne

Is in Brussels and receives letters frequently from her husband by balloon express.

Annexation of Alsace and Lorraine.

It is stated in a Berlin dispatch that the cold language of the German press in regard to the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine is exciting the displeasure of Bismarck. If this is correct we may hope for peace.

Plenty of Provisions in Paris.

The following was received this morning per balloon from Paris, dated 29th ult., and addressed on an open card: "E. H. Kidder, New York, by son George: Tell my family that I am in no danger. There are plenty of provisions here. The terrible stories manufactured by Bismarck regarding internal dissensions here are utterly false. The troops are in excellent condition."

By the same balloon, bearing the same date, was received an open card from Wm. Dreyer to E. Dreyer, Baltimore: "Our days are occupied with perfecting our ambulances, of which we Americans are justly proud. There is no danger of famine for three months to come. The city is well provisioned and the troops improving wonderfully. The city is quiet and very orderly—no noise or disturbance." Private letters to October 3d, received by another balloon express received this afternoon, confirm the above report.

PRUSSIA.

Investment of Paris Complete.

BERLIN, October 6.—Advices from the King's headquarters at Versailles, and from the forces at Melun represent that the Prussian line of circumvallation has been established around Paris perfectly.

The field telegraph now brings all points into communication with Versailles, and the preparations for attacking the fortifications and shelling the city have been completed. The siege guns from Ferrieres and Toul are being planted in the redoubt of Genevilliers, Villejuit and St. Cloud.

The Sorties from Metz.

A dispatch from Nancy says that the French have made numerous sorties from Metz within the past few days. The object of these sallies is becomprehensible, as the French invariably encounter furious Prussian assaults the moment they get beyond the range of the guns of Metz. The latest sortie was made on Tuesday, but was without strategic effect. The losses on both sides were small.

Negotiations Interrupted.

Later dispatches from Munich confirm the previous announcement of an interruption in the negotiations with the governments of Bavaria and Wurtemburg, and the other South German States, for the establishment of the North and South German Bund. Bavaria and Wurtemburg are arbitrary, and Herr Dolbruck, the Prussian envoy, has been summoned to King William's headquarters at Versailles.

Detention of French Prisoners.

HAMBURG, October 6.—The steamers of the Hamburg-American line are being used for the detention of French prisoners.

Germans Demanding Indemnity.

Special to the Herald.]

BERLIN, October 6.—King William sanctions the demands made by the Germans who were expelled from France for indemnity for the losses they have sustained thereby. The German maritime towns also require special damages, asserting that although their vessels escaped capture, the injury to the interest of trade through their compulsory sojourn in foreign harbors was great. It is complained that France has placed herself in opposition to the progress of civilization in having seized property on the high seas. The Hague in Ohio has so far now asked for in order to prepare the way for the universal recognition of the principle of freedom of private property in time of war under all conditions.

ITALY

The Pope Accepts His Stipend.

FLORENCE, October 6.—The Pope has accepted his monthly stipend of 8,000 crowns, the amount which was tendered him from the treasury of the Italian Government.

The Pope's Salary.

ROME, October 6.—The *Gazette del Popolo* states that the Pope has a monthly payment of 529,000 scudi. The order was countersigned by the Junta.

The First Instalment.

FLORENCE, October 6.—Signor Sella has remitted to the Pope 50,000 crowns, the amount of his civil list for the current month.

The Situation in Paris Improved.

WASHINGTON, October 6.—Letters received here from Paris are to the effect that the situation of affairs at that city has improved, and there are no dissensions dividing the people, all of whom, regardless of political opinions, are united in the defense of the capital. The arming of the Mobiles is going on, and the Prussians that the people of Paris would be found in anarchy on the approach of the enemy are disappointed.

MANSFIELD, O.

Arguments of Council in the Robinson-Lunsford Case—The Richland County Fair.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., October 6, 1870.

In the Robinson trial to-day the day has been wholly consumed by the arguments of L. B. Watson, Esq., and Col. B. Burns for the defense. The arguments were very able, and are spoken of as exhaustive, logical and eloquent. That of Mr. Watson receives high commendation. The Court House has been crowded so far, and probably will be to the end, by an audience of both sexes. Judge Sample will charge the jury in the discussion closed by Judge Sample on the part of the prosecution, the charge of the jury given, and the case will go to the jury to-morrow.

The fair of Richland county, which is to be held in this city on the 20th and 21st inst.

Five thousand tickets were sold today for the county fair—the largest number ever sold in any one day for the fair. The weather has been pleasant, but a little cool. But very few premiums have yet been awarded, among the others the Buckeye Mower and Reaper Company, manufactured by the Mansfield Machine Works, received the first and second premiums; also, a Stewart stove, exhibited by Bymyer & Bro., received the premium for cooking purposes. The exhibitions of the turf have not been very attractive, the only one of interest being a trotting match between two stallions—a brown driven by Alex. Patterson, and a bay of the Mohawk breed driven by Mr. Hall; brown won the heats, best time 3:11. The fair will continue to-morrow and next day, and good trotting and pacing matches are promised.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 6, 1870.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.

Mr. DeWitt Van Buren, for two years past editor of the New York *Leader*, died yesterday morning after a brief illness. He was about thirty years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. Mr. Van Buren, previous to his connection with the *Leader*, was associated with the *World* and various newspapers in this and other States. He was President of the Fifth Club, composed of professional men, and last evening the rooms of the Association, in Irving Place, were draped in mourning out of respect for Mr. Van Buren was much esteemed by his associates. Only a few days ago he was at his post apparently in the enjoyment of good health.

BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF LADIES.

An account of the shocking treatment of Cuban ladies by the Spaniards in Havana, appears in correspondence from that city. On the 23d ult. twenty prisoners, all women and children, reached Havana by railway and were led from the depot to the prison under guard. All of them, even children only five and six years old, being tightly pinioned by the arms. At the head of the procession marched two handsome young ladies, eighteen years of age, and both handcuffed. One was the daughter-in-law of President Cespedes, and the other a daughter of General Figueredo, recently garroted in Santiago. Fifteen families are said members of the best families on the island, and, as the unfortunate creatures passed through the street, a Spanish mob jeered and hooted them, and in some instances attempted violence.

FORGER ARRESTED.

John Miller, formerly connected with the sub-treasury under General Butterfield, attempted to pass a check on the Co., a forged Government check for $40,000, was arrested and held in $2,000 bail.

BONDS REDEEMED.

Two hundred and forty-five thousand dollars in bonds of 1867 were redeemed at the subtreasury to day.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad for September are $833,413, the heaviest traffic since the road opened.

MEETING OF A MEMBER OF COMMERCE.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, Geo. Opdyke, S. F. Strachan, Wm. E. Brady and S. H. Chittenden, were appointed a Committee to the National Board of Trade.

THE TRAGEDIENNE ZERACH.

George W. Garrison, of Crosby Opera House, has concluded negotiations to-day for a series of performances of the great tragedienne Zerbach, to be given at theabove house two weeks, commencing first week in November.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

Mrs. Anne L. Heirter, widow of the editor of the *Courier Des Etats-Unis*, has begun suit in the Superior Court against Leon Meunier, the present editor of that paper for $20,000 damages for a breach of promise of marriage.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

The announcement made by the *Revolution* that the woman's suffrage decade meeting was postponed, is erroneous. The meeting will be held in this city on the 20th and 21st inst.

Ohio River at Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, October 6, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Granite State at 11 A. M.; the Mountain Boy is due to-night. The river has been falling since 2 P. M.; fallen 3 inches; clear and cool. H.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 6.—Bagging firm and demand good; hemp 25c, and flax 30c. Cotton firm; middling 15c. Flour and grain, except wheat, unchanged in every respect. Wheat is in better demand at 1 10 1 25. Provisions firm and demand fair and prices unchanged. Whisky—raw 89@90c. Tobacco—sales 105 hhds at 3c cash 5c for trash to good logs, 6 70@8 50 for low to good leaf.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The Proceedings Yesterday.

CINCINNATI, October 6.—The Convention reassembled at nine o'clock, the President in the chair.

Reports from committees were read. The Committee on Direct Trade between Europe and the Southern Atlantic cities reported in favor of the granting of aid to American shipping. Adopted.

The Committee on Southern Pacific Railway made a report, recommending aid by Congress to a road near the thirty-second parallel, with branches terminating at Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans. Report adopted.

The report of the Committee on River Navigation, Canals etc., was very lengthy. One resolution declaring rivers channels of travel and communication, belonging to the people of the country and not to be obstructed by individuals or corporations.

Charles Reemelin, of Ohio, objected to this resolution. He said that two classes of people have rights on rivers—those navigating up and down and those crossing. This resolution totally ignored the rights of transit. It was a revival of the old public opinion, raised by the ordinances of 1787, which has been destroyed by the courts.

Mr. Stannard, of Missouri, had no design to obstruct the railroads, but it was the desire of the committee to prevent the railroads from unnecessarily obstructing river navigation.

A motion was then moved by inserting the word "unnecessary" before "delay, obstruct and hinder" in the resolution, was lost.

The report and resolution was adopted by yeas 108, nays 35.

The report of the committee recommending free trade, the repeal of the usury laws and habits by which money contracts are treated exceptionably, and an amendment to the banking laws so as to take the monopoly from the banks in the supply of currency, was adopted and subsequently reconsidered.

At the reassembling of the Convention, at 3 P. M., Mr. Corwin announced the death of one of the members of the convention, George L. Johnston, of Ohio, who fell dead suddenly in the morning of heart disease.

A resolution in favor of the early completion of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad was adopted.

A motion to reconsider the vote laying on the table the report of the committee on free trade, in the morning, which was pending at the noon recess, was taken up, and the final resolution, recommending the repeal of the usury laws, and of all statutes by which contracts in money are treated exceptionally, was adopted. The second, recommending an amendment of the banking laws so as to take from them all monopoly in the supply of currency or other forms of credit for the wants of business, and to allow every person the free use of their credit; and the third, declaring the free use of means and credit the natural right of all human beings, and no government has a right to interfere with this freedom except where fraud or crime enters into the transactions, were lost.

R. M. Bi hop, of Ohio, offered the report of the committee in relation to the trade, which was accepted without discussion. The report declared that it should be the settled policy of the United states to regard the trade laws not as capital or a source of revenue, but as a means of raising the necessary national funds of the country. To this end the Homestead law should be sustained, and in regions where settlements are necessary to give access to the lands, grants of alternate settlements should be made; but this policy is imperatively demanded that such reservations or grants should be held for the benefit of actual settlers only at an average price not exceeding $2 50 per acre, and corporations or other grantees should be compelled under penalty of forfeiture to fulfill the grant with reference to the settlement of the country, instead of speculating in the lands entrusted to them. The report recommended the appointment of a committee of three to memorialize Congress on this subject.

The Committee on Free Warfare made a report, recommending Congress to legislate with a view to the reduction of the risks that are now excessive.

Mr. Pomeroy thought Congress could not compel cities to reduce the rates. Mr. Eggleston thought it no harm to ask Congress any how. It was a question of life and limbs, and would express the feeling of this Convention on the subject.

Col. Gaskill, of Georgia, considered the report as asking of Congress to evade the rights of States, and hoped that the report would be lost by the late war. Congress had no more right to fix the price of wage in Ohio than to fix the price of beef or pork.

Mr Cheever, of Michigan, thought the delegates were losing sight of the real question, in his State they had a river a mile in width, not subject to ice, and yet the waters were free in all commerce. But on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers the wharfage charges are so great as to be equivalent among traders to a prohibition of commerce. He was in favor of making wharfage free to commerce. The report was adopted.

E. A. Jones, of Tennessee, made a report on railroads, delivering a long speech from the central sun h. With a resolution in favor of recommending to the legislatures of the different States, and also to the municipal authorities through which they may pass, the passage of laws facilitating the railroad legislation therefor: First, the Cincinnati Southern Railroad; second, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; third, the Louisville, third, Cumberland and Ohio Railroad. The report was adopted. Mr. Jones also offered an additional report recommending Congress to grant a charter for the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad. There was considerable opposition. It was said that the charters by the States already granted to the road, there was no necessity of asking Congressional assistance. The report was not adopted.

Mr. Gibbons, of Ala., also submitted a report on direct trade with Brazil and other South American States. Adopted.

The report on taxes and short weights, offered by T. R. Riggs, of Ohio, and recommending the repeal of the laws fixing the weight of the package was adopted.

Gov. Branch, of Georgia, submitted a report on finance and taxation, including resolutions declaring in favor of a tariff for revenue only; recommending the abolition of the internal tax and restriction of taxation to articles of luxury; also, resolutions in favor of the funding and conversion of bonds. A motion to postpone the report indefinitely was carried, 46 to 28.

The Committee on toll charges on navigable rivers reported in favor of the abolition of all such charges. The report was adopted.

Barton Able, of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Railroad Legislation, presented submitted a report declaring the apparent necessity for legislation in regard to the trade in the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers to secure navigation from needless obstructions, and to the same time afford reasonable security for railroads and common traffic across the stream. It had been demonstrated that such bridges can be built, and that the length of span and the height of bridge were questions of cost. Legislation for the proper protection of the utility of rivers merely to save the cost of bridges would be unjust and unwise. Legislation to secure the prior vested rights of all citizens in these natural channels. The report declared that most of the bridges erected needlessly impede commerce, and many now being built, if completed according to the present plan, will render the rivers worthless for purposes of transportation. The committee deemed it unnecessary to call attention to the amount of tonnage and value of products transported with perfect safety and economy on these natural highways of commerce, and were satisfied the increased risk from the erection of bridges and the direct losses occasioned by them each year would more than pay the additional cost of navigation. They earnestly recommended the immediate attention of Congress to the subject, and suggested that Jackson's bill has already passed by one branch of Congress at the last session. The report was unanimously adopted.

The committee on Charges on Railroad and water freight and travel reported in favor of legislation to prevent discrimination against local traffic. Colonel Gashell said Congress could not charge the Pennsylvania Central. After some discussion, the report was adopted.

Recess till eight P. M.

The Committee on Removal of Obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi river, reported through Chairman Bullitt, of Ky., the following report, a resolution declaring that all obstructions to navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi river should be removed by the united action of the general Government and under its direction: First, by experiment at dredging, if found practicable by a thorough preliminary survey, to open a ship canal from below Fort Jackson to the Gulf, such canal to be constructed and maintained at the public cost. The committee also recommended the annual appropriation of $100,000 to open from New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, Cairo, St. Louis, Keokuk, Dubuque, St. Paul, Louisville, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, to confer with the Government authorities in regard to deepening the channel, and of a survey for a canal. The report was adopted.

At the night session the Convention adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Maclabe, of Arkansas, requesting the President to tender the good offices of the United States for the restriction of permanent peace between France and Prussia on a basis consistent with the honor of the belligerents.

Mr. Miller, of Alabama presented the report of the Committee on the Improvement of the Harbors, particularizing the harbors from Charleston to the Rio Grande, showing the needs, and recommending the appropriations requested to make the improvements. Adopted.

Mr. Hardee, of South Carolina, by leave, presented a preamble and resolution, declaring in favor of the passage by Congress of a general amnesty bill. Mr. Field of Virginia thought it would be improper and humiliating for Southern men to vote on this resolution. Mr. Lodge, of Kansas, thought it was not humiliating to ask this of Congress. Mr. Bryan, of Tennessee, endorsed the resolution. The Duke of La. said the resolution was embarrassing but should be met. Mr. Walker, of Virginia, said he was a rebel and unrepentant. He was sorry for it, but he claimed that he loved the constitution as earnestly any man could this floor. There never had been a time since Appomattox that Virginia would not have received amnesty gladly and with joy. [Applause.]

Mr. Gibbons, of Pennsylvania, offered a substitute that the Convention by acclamation request of Congress the passage of a bill giving general amnesty, and repealing all laws requiring test oaths. Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the delegates of this Convention unanimously request Congress to pass a law granting general amnesty to the people of the South, and the repeal of all laws requiring test oaths, so as to remove all political disabilities wherever they exist.

Carried. Adjourned.

SEVERAL Washington special dispatches aver that it is believed there by well informed members of the diplomatic corps that Russia is arming with no other purpose than to aid France in defeating the armies of King William. In fact it was stated on Tuesday that the Russian Legation received a telegram from St. Petersburg, saying very positively that the object for which Russia is arming in such haste is not to move on Berlin, but to have such troops in readiness in case of the difficulty which is apprehended with other European powers. Besides this, the French Legation there appears to have been informed of the result of the war between France and Prussia more than for any time for weeks past. It is noticeable also in this connection, that while they formerly professed great hatred for the Russian government, now they speak of the same power in a very laudatory manner, and in the strongest possible terms of affection. Another significant item is of St. Petersburg letter in the *Ost-see Zeitung* newspaper, which says great hostility is growing up against the Germans and Germany in Russia, and that acts of violence are likely to be directed against them any time.

St. Louis boasts that now our cars run to Memphis, to Pierre City, to Fort Scott, to Denver, to Omaha, to Ottumwa, nearly to Rock Island, to Terre Haute *via* Vandalia, and will to Cairo *via* Du Quoin within a few days, and all these routes for transportation without breaking bulk have been added to the facilities of St. Louis within the year, while many others are in progress.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

The Additional Supply of Currency.

Small Call for It Thus Far—Suspension of Gulf Mail Service—Increase of Population in Texas BPersonal, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 6, 1870.

Suspension of Mail Service.

It has been decided at the Postoffice Department that mail contractors will not be held to penalties for failure to deliver mails according to contract, when such failure is caused by quarantine established to prevent the spread of yellow fever. Nearly the whole mail service of the Gulf coast is now interrupted by this cause. All ports east and west of New Orleans have been placed under quarantine for both railroad, and steamboat communication.

Increase of Population in Texas.

According to the census returns, the population of Texas has increased fifty-five per cent. in the last ten years.

The Additional Currency.

Up to this time, only about ten millions of the fifty-four millions of new national currency have been applied for. A great part of this amount is from the South. Applications come in very slowly, and the impression is that it will be a long time before the whole amount is taken up by the sections for which it was intended.

Personal.

The President, this evening, received a dispatch from Senator Morton, now at Magnetic Springs, Lansing, Michigan, saying he will be here in ten or twelve days.

Information has been received from Attorney General Akerman that he is rapidly improving, and will return here next week.

The Court of Claims

Meets on the first of November, having been adjourned to that day. As it will be sitting in special term, little general business will be transacted until the commencement of the regular term in November.

Appointment Suspended.

The appointment of C. M. Walker as Assessor for the Fifth Missouri District has been suspended, and the present incumbent will remain for a time.

WASHINGTON, October 6, 1870.

CONSECRATED.

The consecration of Rev. Dr. Pinckney as Assistant Bishop of Maryland, took place in St. Paul's Church this morning. Newfoundland, Virginia, North Carolina and Pennsylvania took part in the ceremonies, in the presence of many witnesses.

ORDERED TO DUTY.

Rear Admirals Selfridge and Poor are ordered to duty as members of the Retiring Board.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized C. F. J. Muller as Vice Consul from Denmark for Michigan.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Elections Ordered.

PRAGUE, October 6.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has promulgated a decree ordering direct elections to be held throughout Bohemia immediately for Deputies to the Reichsrath.

Cable Injured.

LONDON, October 6.—One of the Anglo-American cables is again injured between Newfoundland. As the company has a repairing steamer on the American coast, it is hoped the cable will be in good order in a few days.

Marine News.

GLASGOW, October 6.—The steamship Iowa, from New York, was off Moville yesterday.

London Consols.

LONDON, October 6.—Consols 92¾@92¾ for money and account. Bonds quiet; 5-20s of '62, 91½; do '65, 90¾; do '67, 90¾; 10-40s, 89¾. Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 92; Western 90¾.

LIVERPOOL, October 6.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 8⅝@8⅞; middling Orleans, 8⅞@9.

Breadstuffs firmer; red western 8s 4d@8s 5d; winter 9s 8d.

Flour 22s 6d. Oats 2s 8d@2s 10d. Barley 5s. Corn 32s, and little but Danubian sold to fill some time.

Pork 91s. Beef 118s. Lard 62⅝s. Cheese 63s. Cumberland middles 55s; short rib middles 53s.

ANTWERP, October 6.—Petroleum heavy.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH

The passengers by the overland train, due at 6 P. M. Wednesday, arrived at San Francisco at 11 A. M. yesterday, delayed by the burning of sheds near Cisco. The origin of the fire is a mystery. A strong force are repairing the damage, and there will be no further detention.

Late Arizona advices state that a band of friendly Indians attacked a party of Apaches and killed and scalped thirty-four of them.

The Comptroller of the Currency has submitted a report declaring the apparent necessity for legislation in regard to the trade in the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers to secure navigation from needless obstructions, and at the same time afford reasonable security for railroads and common traffic across the streams. It had been demonstrated that such bridges can be built, and that the length of span and the height of bridge were questions of cost. Legislation for the proper protection of the utility of rivers merely to save the cost of bridges would be unjust and unwise. Legislation to secure the prior vested rights of all citizens in these natural channels. The report declared that most of the bridges erected needlessly impede commerce, and many now being built, if completed according to the present plan, will render the rivers worthless for purposes of transportation. The committee deemed it unnecessary to call attention to the amount of tonnage and value of products transported with perfect safety and economy on these natural highways of commerce, and were satisfied the increased risk from the erection of bridges and the direct losses occasioned by them each year would more than pay the additional cost of navigation. They earnestly recommended the immediate attention of Congress to the subject, and suggested that Jackson's bill has already passed by one branch of Congress at the last session. The report was unanimously adopted.

The committee on Charges on Railroad and water freight and travel reported in favor of legislation to prevent discrimination against local traffic. Colonel Gashell said Congress could not charge the Pennsylvania Central. After some discussion, the report was adopted.

Recess till eight P. M.

The Committee on Removal of Obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi river, reported through the chairman, Bullitt, of Ky., the following report, a resolution declaring that all obstructions to navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi river should be removed by the united action of the general Government and under its direction: First, by experiment at dredging, if found practicable by a thorough preliminary survey, to open a ship canal from below Fort Jackson to the Gulf, such canal to be constructed and maintained at the public cost. The committee also recommended the annual appropriation of $100,000 to open from New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, Cairo, St. Louis, Keokuk, Dubuque, St. Paul, Louisville, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, to confer with the Government authorities in regard to deepening the channel, and of a survey for a canal. The report was adopted.

At the night session the Convention adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Maclabe, of Arkansas, requesting the President to tender the good offices of the United States for the restriction of permanent peace between France and Prussia on a basis consistent with the honor of the belligerents.

Mr. Miller, of Alabama presented the report of the Committee on the Improvement of the Harbors, particularizing the harbors from Charleston to the Rio Grande, showing the needs, and recommending the appropriations requested to make the improvements. Adopted.

Mr. Hardee, of South Carolina, by leave, presented a preamble and resolution, declaring in favor of the passage by Congress of a general amnesty bill. Mr. Field of Virginia thought it would be improper and humiliating for Southern men to vote on this resolution. Mr. Lodge, of Kansas, thought it was not humiliating to ask this of Congress. Mr. Bryan, of Tennessee, endorsed the resolution. The Duke of La. said the resolution was embarrassing but should be met. Mr. Walker, of Virginia, said he was a rebel and unrepentant. He was sorry for it, but he claimed that he loved the constitution as earnestly any man could this floor. There never had been a time since Appomattox that Virginia would not have received amnesty gladly and with joy. [Applause.]

Mr. Gibbons, of Pennsylvania, offered a substitute that the Convention by acclamation request of Congress the passage of a bill giving general amnesty, and repealing all laws requiring test oaths. Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the delegates of this Convention unanimously request Congress to pass a law granting general amnesty to the people of the South, and the repeal of all laws requiring test oaths, so as to remove all political disabilities wherever they exist.

Carried. Adjourned.

SEVERAL Washington special dispatches aver that it is believed there by well informed members of the diplomatic corps that Russia is arming with no other purpose than to aid France in defeating the armies of King William. In fact it was stated on Tuesday that the Russian Legation received a telegram from St. Petersburg, saying very positively that the object for which Russia is arming in such haste is not to move on Berlin, but to have such troops in readiness in case of the difficulty which is apprehended with other European powers. Besides this, the French Legation there appears to have been informed of the result of the war between France and Prussia more than for any time for weeks past. It is noticeable also in this connection, that while they formerly professed great hatred for the Russian government, now they speak of the same power in a very laudatory manner, and in the strongest possible terms of affection. Another significant item is of St. Petersburg letter in the *Ost-see Zeitung* newspaper, which says great hostility is growing up against the Germans and Germany in Russia, and that acts of violence are likely to be directed against them any time.

St. Louis boasts that now our cars run to Memphis, to Pierre City, to Fort Scott, to Denver, to Omaha, to Ottumwa, nearly to Rock Island, to Terre Haute *via* Vandalia, and will to Cairo *via* Du Quoin within a few days, and all these routes for transportation without breaking bulk have been added to the facilities of St. Louis within the year, while many others are in progress.

INSURRECTION IN INDIA.

It Is Possible and Probable—The Symptoms Preceding the Outbreak of 1857 Repeating Themselves—England's Dangerous Subjects.

If there is one characteristic enjoyed by the Montreal *Gazette* it is that of an entire avoidance of the "Sensational." It is a journal, which avoids creating unnecessary alarms and when it predicts trouble the words are of some account. This Canadian paper says: "Since the fearful scenes of 1857 in India, the native army has always been one among the many troubles of the British and vice-regal governments. It has been felt that it would be impossible to defend so vast a territory by the troops of the regular English forces. The native army has always been looked upon, therefore, been reorganized into a body whose constitution is not far dissimilar from the original one. But the distrust which is almost unavoidably felt in them, has been too obviously shown. The troops have been used more as police than as soldiers. They have been given to understand pretty plainly that nothing but the most urgent necessity would induce the government to order them for service in the field.

"And that this resolution was no unmeaning one has been proved by the fact that for some time Sepoys have been armed with no weapons of more modern date than the old percussion pattern musket. Of late, it is true, the experiment has been tried of furnishing Snider rifles to certain corps, but what has been done in this direction has been done in such a cautious, tentative and suspicious manner that the resentment of the native military has been roused. The Hindoo is a rather dangerous customer to play tricks with. He may be ruled with a rod of iron, or by the exercise of considerable tact, he may be induced to obey discipline from a feeling that it is done for his benefit. But of all things in the way of caprice alienates him immediately. One of the great mistakes which British officers made previous to 1857, and which they still make to a certain extent, was the carrying out of the "has been" policy among the population of the country in which they were stationed. The pugnacious men of the northern nations, the Sikhs and the Ghoorkas, and especially the lower classes of Russians, will resent any attempt to bully them with a vast amount of abuse, and even of personal ill-usage. But the people of the southern nations are far less ready to submit to this, and much less to physical injury. The horrors of the French Revolution pale before the fearful massacre of the Sepoys at Hindoo, born in the cradle of the world's civilization, possessing an intellect of no mean order, latent though it be now, with the worst qualities of all Pandemonium.

"And the Hindoo has all the evil passions the Anglo-Saxons are continually holding the match. Their religion is a mass of superstition in a fitful, not ill-natured manner, and then carelessly left to their own devices, to plot and prepare a terrible retribution. To these are to be awful outrages; to prepare, with amazing talent and unparalleled fiendishness, a mine which shall rend in the air the whole of their oppressors, but which shall inflict the greatest possible amount of individual agony upon the sufferers.

Again, the same blunders have produced indications of the possibility of a like result as thirteen years ago. At Simla, a number of native officers were arrested on charges of complicity in a plot to murder the Governor-General and his councillors, and these men appear to be acting for a wide organization which would seem to be almost co-extensive with the limits of India itself. At Delhi, the centre of the old rebellion manifest themselves, and the association of the Wahabees has for some time past been suspected. The Sepoys, it is said, endeavor to produce a resistance to the increase of the pension tax, and the unusual necessary on account of the inundations, pestilences and famines which have been so disastrously felt throughout the whole of the North-west and the Northwestern provinces.

"Hindoo, Mussulman all, disaffection has manifested itself among the quondam Sepoys. Allahabad, the nearest station to Mohutand Delhi, has been the scene of more than unhealthy yearly of late, and the British garrison has been unusually heavy during the winter. Control being removed, the agents of the secret societies have become marvelously busy, and the disaffection which has existed for many years has grown bolder and bolder. The ostensible cause of discontent is the same reason foreign from the true one upon their surfaces, is the execution of one of their comrades for gross and brutal murder. The punishment has laid down its arms. The action, had though it was, was accidental—not premeditated, but in reality is much more serious than it seems on the face. The revolutionary movement has not yet assumed definite shape, and when the Brahmins, who control everything of the kind, shall allow an open demonstration to be made by the soldiers.

"Movements of the same kind, presage of the coming storm, preceded the outbreak before the outbreak of '57. Then they were slight, and were not sufficiently regarded. The Indian authorities would not believe that there was any danger until the hurricane was upon them. Let us hope that they have learned wisdom by bitter experience and that the first symptoms of intention to rise on the part of the native Civil and military be put down with a high hand, and the conspiracy stifled to its core. Let the Brahmin agitators see that their enterprise is hopeless, and they are prudent and wise enough to let matters alone; but once give them the idea that there is any want of organization and the mine will be sprung, and the British power scattered to the four winds of heaven.

CITY MATTERS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

VERDICT IN THE EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

In the case of Michael Berger, indicted for embezzlement of $1,000 of the funds of the Building and Loan Association, the jury found a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. The defendant's counsel, A. G. Cochran, Esq., made a motion for a new

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
MAJOR WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
EBENEZER McJUNKIN, Butler county.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
SIMON DRUM, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY TREASURER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

VOTE FOR GORDON, an honest man and True Republican, for Senator.

WHO was it that in 1856 sold out the Know Nothings of Pennsylvania and gave the State to BUCHANAN? H. BUCHER SWOPE appears to have a good memory. Can he tell?

VOTE FOR GORDON, an honest man and True Republican, for Senator.

THE Hon. H. BUCHER SWOPE wants to know where the Editor of the COMMERCIAL "comes from" The question is not hard to answer. But where does the gentleman himself "come from," and what of the records of the county which has the distinction of being the place he left?—

VOTE FOR GORDON, an honest man and True Republican, for Senator.

MONEY flows freely from the hands of the "Regulars," who have had a dispensation from CAMERON and FORNEY. According to the latest advices they are paying twenty-five dollars for colored, and something less for white votes. Why the distinction? Are not whites as good as colored voters, or do the "white trash" hold themselves at cheaper rates on account of their numbers?

VOTE FOR GORDON, an honest man and True Republican, for Senator.

HAVING completed his campaign in the gutters of the city, NEGLEY has betaken himself to the country to preach temperance and virtue. He had better wipe out the records at the Court House and recollection from the public mind, if he hopes for success. Having promised everything to everybody here, he now puts on a new garb for the rural districts, where he will be equally free with his promises and narrations of his exploits. He will mix freely the pure waters of the mountain districts with the bad liquor of the slums of the city. All of which will perfectly agree with his record in a dozen suits in our Courts, which blister him all over.

VOTE FOR GORDON, an honest man and True Republican, for Senator.

IN the list of cities which have been made ports of entry, Pittsburgh is not to be found, although nearly every other city of any importance—some not half the population and business of Pittsburgh—enjoys this advantage and distinction. Probably GEN. NEGLEY was too busy with his "Oriental" Steamship and Land Grabbing scheme, to attend to so insignificant a matter as this. It is in this manner our city is made to pay the penalty of having a Representative more intent on projects of the lobby than in promoting her immediate interests. This unfaithful Representative is asking the indorsement of Pittsburgh! Is he worthy of it? Vote for FREW.

VOTE FOR GORDON, an honest man and True Republican, for Senator.

THE "Regulars" are offering to trade off any and everything for NEGLEY. Tickets have been prepared to facilitate this sort of thing, and we caution Reformers to be on their guard. They offer to go for any Reformer or Democrat to obtain votes for NEGLEY. Offers have been made to trade off the "Regular" Legislative Ticket, and even the County Ticket, to improve NEGLEY's chances. Offers of future nominations are freely made to gain votes, and there is nothing they will not offer in the hope of saving NEGLEY. The "Regulars" are desperate. They are bullying the business public, and in an especial manner bullying the manufacturers. Let them threaten and bully. Nothing can save NEGLEY. He is a dead duck! Vote for FREW.

VOTE FOR GORDON, an honest man and True Republican, for Senator.

A paltry appropriation of fifty thousand dollars was made last winter for the improvement of the Ohio river—not enough to keep the work alive. There is no interest so important to Pittsburgh as this. But General NEGLEY was so busy with his "Oriental Steamship" and Land Grabbing Scheme that he could give it no attention. There was no money in it for the lobby. No Land Grab was coupled with the appropriation, and it went begging. What we want is a Representative who will devote himself to the interest of his district and let "Oriental" Steamship and other lobby schemes alone. General NEGLEY has been tried and found wanting. The time for making a change has come. An unfaithful or incompetent servant deserves only to be dismissed; and this is what the Twenty-second District is going to do with NEGLEY. Vote for FREW.

VOTE FOR GORDON, an honest man and True Republican, for Senator.

"JUST ONCE"

What has General NEGLEY ever done for his district? The only performance we have ever heard of is the speech which he plagiarised and did not deliver, in support of the "Oriental" steamship and land grabbing scheme. His connection with that huge creation of the lobby was simply discreditable. Had he been half as intent on advancing the Ohio river improvement, no such paltry sum as fifty thousand dollars would have figured in the appropriation bill. General NEGLEY's eyes were fixed on China and the magnificent lands of redundant population and cheap labor. The vast interests of his own district were unworthy of his attention. He could see nothing at home worthy of his efforts. A grand emigration scheme, whereby tens of thousands of Chinese would be landed annually on our shores, had more charms for him than anything his own district could offer.

Will the supporters of NEGLEY tell us what he has ever done for this district? In what has he ever manifested even a disposition to serve his constituents, or the ability to comprehend their wants? For what is he entitled to a re-election? Is it for his personal worth? Are his private virtues so pre-eminent that our citizens should cling to him? Have his public services been so valuable as to entitle him to such a reward? Has he manifested qualities, either of head or heart, that should endear him to our people? Is he above all others deserving of the expression of confidence he is asking at their hands? Can his best friends bring forward a single respectable argument in his favor? Can they name a solitary merit that commends him to public confidence?

On the contrary, are there not innumerable reasons, facts, glaring, overwhelming, why such an expression of confidence should be withheld? Is he not a sham, and utterly unfit of being put forth as the Representative of such a district as this, or any other district? We know what must be the response.

Why, then, will men having consciences, in the full possession of their faculties, realizing that they have responsibilities, knowing full well how great are the evils growing out of voting contrary to conscience, judgment and every grave consideration which ought to determine in the exercise of suffrage, vote for JAMES S. NEGLEY? Can there be any danger so great as that which assails the Republic for placing unfit men in high places? Shall conscience be eternally smothered? Can men be coerced into violating their convictions of duty, forced into self-stultification? Is it possible to do wrong in this way and any good come of it? Is it a fact that there is no such a thing as morality in politics, that men who, in other things, would cut their right arm off before assenting to that against which their consciences and judgment rebels, may, in their political action, do the very opposite and stand acquitted before God or man?

Let JAMES S. NEGLEY be taken for what he is worth, and let voters put their estimate on him by a conscientious exercise of their privileges.

VOTE FOR GORDON, an honest man and True Republican, for Senator.

TURN IN FOR FREW.

The office-holders are making frantic appeals to Republicans in behalf of NEGLEY. They use the Tariff argument, and pretend that there is no alternative if HOPKINS is to be defeated. The fact is, NEGLEY's election is essential to the office-holders, and the appeal for the Tariff is a sham. Six weeks ago they openly proclaimed that if the business public gave the Reform movement aid and comfort they would organize on the Free Trade Platform, with NEGLEY for their candidate. Pretty Tariff men, these! What care they for the Tariff? It is the offices they are most anxious about, and they are merely trying to use our manufacturers as cats-paws.

The worthy chairman of the "Regular" committee is particularly active in this thing. *His name is on the "slate" as General Negley's successor*, which accounts for the milk in that cocoanut. Perhaps, when the time comes, we shall not particularly object; but we do object to any arrangement now, and to using our manufacturing and the business public in this canvass to give it effect. Let that most excellent gentleman take his chances, and not attempt to make small change of our business public by crying out, "Tariff," "Protection," and NEGLEY.

The way to go for the Tariff is to go for FREW. *The power rests with our business public, and why should they not use it?* Is not FREW the better man in every respect? This is everywhere admitted. But the "Regulars" say he has no chance. Of course they will say this. All that is left for them is to brag and misrepresent. The fact is, however, FREW's chance is better than NEGLEY's. Even if it were not, *the matter can be easily decided by uniting on him and* PUTTING HIM THROUGH.

This is perfectly practicable. There is time enough for it. Manufacturers, Business Men, Tradesmen, Merchants, Mechanics! The matter is wholly in your hands. You have the power to determine everything in the case. If you really prefer FREW to NEGLEY or HOPKINS, you have only to say so. There exists no power greater than that which you wield. Why should you respond to the demands of the office-holders, or lend yourselves to bargainsas to the successorship? Why should you be made tools of leaders, office-holders or aspirants?

It is this sort of thing that you are asked to break up, and it can be done by prompt and determined action. Moreover it is your duty to do it. You know as well as you know anything in the world, that NEGLEY is not a fit man to return to Congress. As business men, valuing integrity, you stultify yourselves by going for him. The appeals made by you for him are by office-holders and aspirants—Ringmasters. Political Managers, high and low, all stuck together by the cohesive power of public plunder, seeking only to make you their instruments, when it is perfectly practicable to give them a complete answer and settle every question by turning in for FREW.

In this district last fall, the faction which is running NEGLEY were third in the race. THEY ARE THIRD NOW, and they know it, which explains their frantic appeals. Turn in for FREW then, one and all, and decide the question by a single stroke.

VOTE FOR GORDON, an honest man and True Republican, for Senator.

TO BE ONE OF THE GREAT POWERS, OR NOT.

The time seems to be close at hand when the British drum beat will no longer cease-lessly follow the sun in his course around the earth, for the disintegration of the British Empire is making rapid headway in all the English colonies, except India. It was thought to bind the North American provinces to the mother country by confederating them in the Dominion; but, while some provinces declare for entire freedom or American annexation in preference to entering the alliance, even the Dominion itself has actually become a means of opposition to England. The power and advantages of union having been tested, the people become disposed to think themselves strong enough to dispense with the "home government," and the threats to this effect grow more and more every new wrong they fancy it imposes upon them. That it is now no more to the alleged inevitable destiny of the United States to absorb all North America, than it is to a natural discontent among the colonies of Great Britain with her policy toward them, appears from the fact that in Australia and in the other colonies outside of American influence, the same discontented complainings and movements toward independence are daily growing stronger.

In regard to the proposed federation of the Australian Provinces, a late speech of Mr. DERVY's, in the Victoria House of Representatives, showed the strength, amounting to certainty of success, of the movement. It is supported by the majorities in the Representative Houses in the six colonies, and by the press in all. The type of confederation is stated to be centralizing in its idea, as that adopted by the Canadian Colonies. Like the Dominion also, these six colonies when combined together will really be in numbers and resources a strong nation, which will not long endure to have a government situated almost at the antipodes interfering in and controlling its affairs. England first used Australia as a prison house and has never fairly got over the feeling that the island still is no better than that, notwithstanding its progress in wealth and population. This has not tended to increase the islanders' good will towards England and the success of their independent movement is rapidly approaching.

Surely, England has a poor prospect before her, with her Anglo-Saxon colonies in America and the Pacific going off on their own responsibilities; with the most independent of republics just formed in the diamond diggings of her South African possessions; and with her rich Indian dominions menaced on the one hand by Russia and on the other by a revolt from the hundreds of millions of natives, whose submission to British rule is treacherous indeed. The worst of it is the indifference which seems to prevail in England itself in regard to these things. The British people don't seem to care if Canada and Australia and the Transvaal Republic of South Africa do leave them. So long as they can buy and sell, they are willing to let these possessions go; are willing to let Russia proceed in her crushing out of Turkey and Persia and the other obstacles on the Czar's route to India, and are willing to support a system of alienating oppression toward the Hindoos, which both enriches all their foreign rulers, and impoverishes the people with a one-sided "free trade" with England, just such as led the thirteen American colonies to revolt.

England must either learn to treat all her colonies as equal parts with the British islands in one great empire, with equal privileges and representation in a common legislative assembly, or must expect to see one after another of her outside possessions slip from her control, leaving her a second or a third rate power in the world's affairs. It is possible for her even yet to conciliate her colonies and to combine with them into one nation, which shall continue to rank with the United States and Russia as a commanding power. Statesmanlike liberality to her colonies, instead of the old policy of getting as much from them and doing as little for them as possible, will alone effect this result, and in five years more even this may be unavailing. In a word, if her statesmen, and not her shop keepers, control England's policy, she can rule continental empires instead of dwindling down to her first condition of a mere island monarchy.

THE rumors of Cabinet changes increase. It is repeatedly asserted that Secretary FISH can no longer be persuaded to forego the pleasures of private life, and will resign before Congress meets. Gen. Hiram Walbridge, of New York, is most frequently named as his successor, though Wayne MCVEIGH, non-in-law to Mr. Cameron and Minister to Turkey, is spoken of as a candidate. It is further asserted that Secretary COX finds himself tired of the bustle of office, and sighs for quiet and study, and is willing to be Minister to Berlin, doubtless to enjoy the intellectual atmosphere there. Ben. Wade is named then for the Interior. It is further intimated that Secretary ROBESON is a jovial fellow, who likes to lead an easy life, which he finds impossible in the Navy Department, and for this office, too, is Mr. Walbridge named. There is one other rumor, that Hon. John A. Bingham as a great lover of Italy and student of European matters, aspires to be the first American Minister to the Italian Court His home. News is scarce in Washington in vacation, and correspondents must furnish some items, so all this can be doubted until officially confirmed.

THE New York *Tribune*, in anticipation of next Tuesday's elections, publishes a list of the candidates of each party in the various States, with a statement of the vote in the last Congressional election. But doubt is cast on the general accuracy of the statement, when we read that James S. Graham and F. R. Brunot, are Republican candidatesin the Twenty-third Pennsylvania district, while in fact Ebenezer McJunkin has been the only Republican candidate in the district for several weeks.

A Brown estimate on the Missouri election claims 35,000 majority for Brown for Governor, but seems to indicate the gain of several Counties reason to the Democrats by the Republican divisions.

A SARDONIC REPORTER.

The reporter of the *Dispatch* (we refer to the gentleman who did up Hon. H. BUCHER SWOPE and his speech at HARE's Hotel on Wednesday night last) is a genius in his way. We cannot, indeed, affirm that he has exhibited great capabilities as a reporter, but his efforts in pen and ink portraiture of his distinguished subject bear the impress of true genius. That "backwoodsman" with "artistic zeal" "of medium height and rather slender build," "dressed with scrupulous elegance in a black suit which became him well"—that "sallow complexion which has been allotted by physiognomists to great men—the complexion of NAPOLEON and CAESAR," not to speak of the "elegant convenience of gold chain and guard," nor of "the sneering and saturnine face," the "distinctive nose and good brow," &c., &c., (see yesterday's *Dispatch*), are striking features of the picture, which we instantly recognized on the first inspection as the work of a master hand. We say that the picture is good—very good, but we speak only of the artistic work. As regards fidelity to the original, we are not just now prepared to express an opinion. We require a closer survey of the subject. We have a slight acquaintance with the Hon. H. B. S., but never saw him on exhibition. Let it be understood that on this point our judgment is reserved.

"The speaker's *sardonic* face lit up with a *malign* and energetic warmth when he *triumphantly* twitted the COMMERCIAL with its *imbecility*, and he held *sweet dalliance* with the name of its editor." We can endure the *triumphant twitting*, and the *sweet dalliance* with our name too, only just hinting to H. B. S. as respects the dalliance that "too much of a good thing is good for nothing;" but the *sardonic face* and the *malign* warmth which lit it up have (we do not conceal the fact) alarmed us a little. Not knowing what *sardonic* might mean when applied to the face of the Hon. H. B. S., we consulted WEBSTER's Unabridged, and found the following:

"*Sardonic*—An epithet applied to that forced, heartless, or bitter laugh or grin which both writers and a person's real feelings. It is derived from the *Sardonius risus* (Sardonic or Sardonian laugh), a spasmodic affection of the muscles of the face, giving a horrible appearance of laughter, and said to be produced by eating *Herba Sardonia*, a species of Ranunculus, said to grow in Sardinia. It often occurs in tetanus or lock jaw, and other convulsive diseases."

We might conclude that the Hon. H. B. S. is a Reformer in disguise—that he was concealing his real sentiments on Wednesday night last,—were it not for that "*malign*" warmth which lit up the "*sardonic* face." Driven to WEBSTER again, we find:

"*Malign*—Having a very evil disposition toward others; harboring violent hatred or enmity; malicious; as *malign spirits*."

Now, a sardonic face, lit up with a smile not only malign but energetic, would frighten us. We are glad we did not see it. Indeed, we half suspect that the eminent artist of the *Dispatch* has overdrawn the portrait, and that he has a grudge against Mr. SWOPE. Our first notion was to give our readers the portrait as a work of art, but on reflection we think it would be unfair to Mr. S. We might, innocently enough, be made the instrument of a reporter's malice.

VOTE FOR GORDON, an honest man and True Republican, for Senator.

Help for the Suffering Virginians.

Persons well acquainted with the completeness of the calamity that has come upon Virginia, assert that the suffering entailed upon the people, especially the poor, will be greater for a time than any they endured in the (to them) most disastrous period of the war. The very means of daily subsistence have been swept away from thousands of people in a few hours. Crops, mills, and animals are all destroyed along the water courses in many of the richest and best counties. Starvation stares thousands in the face, unless prompt assistance and supplies are furnished.

The people of Harper's Ferry, in an appeal for aid just now, say: "In a single day upwards of forty-five of our citizens have lost their lives; more than fifty families have been rendered homeless, whilst the entire business of the town is for the present in complete ruin. After five years of destructive warfare, and five years of entire prostration of business, our town was just beginning to recover itself when this fresh calamity came upon it. Those who escaped the flood are generally poor, but are doing their utmost for the relief of the sufferers. How are these homeless people to be fed and housed during the coming fall and winter? For the answer we appeal to a generous public."

Such suffering as this, so sudden and so complete, should not and will not appeal in vain without some kind response. It is a good suggestion that a committee, such as the Mercantile Exchanges, Boards of Trade, Produce Stock Exchanges, &c., should designate one or more of the leading banks as depots of their respective cities as a depository of funds contributed. Let all such deposits be made to the credit of Gilbert A. Cobb, Governor of Virginia, whose large and generous heart alone qualifies him for the trust. Governors of the devastated counties, who would of course, act as local agents or supervisors in the counties, be able to distribute funds properly in the purchase and delivery of flour, meal and salt to the destitute families in their midst.

In this way the help can be given now, when it is most needed, and the fear of diversion through official and responsible persons. New York and Baltimore are moving in the matter. Can not this city do something in regard to it?

Objection to a Statement of Professor Langley.

The interesting communication from Professor Langley, lately published in the COMMERCIAL, concerning some curious phases in the sun, some observed at Allegheny Observatory, is attracting attention. A writer in the editors of the Chicago *Tribune*, has devoted much time to studying the nature and cause of the spots on the sun, and an article in that paper admits the following paragraph of Professor Langley is open to objection:

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The tax of five dollars on passports is no longer required by the Department of State.

At a meeting of citizens in New York Monday night plans for a new elevated street railway from Harlem to the City Hall were approved, and it was resolved to continue the meetings until the work is begun.

The pernicious effect of trashy papers and dime novels has a new illustration. A band of tender young thieves has been arrested at Nashua, N. H.—a flourishing and unusually well appointed corps; for the little scamps had one hundred dollars in the common purse, two guns, a number of revolvers, a whole keg of gunpowder, and a dark lantern. The youngest of these infant marauders was eight years old; the most venerable had attained the age of twelve. They were upon their travels, having come from Manchester.

The death of the Earl of Mayo, Viceroy of India, leaves at Mr. Gladstone's disposal the greatest prize in the lottery of British Ministerial patronage. The salary is £25,000 per annum, with an outfit of £20,000, besides a free passage out to the Viceroy and suite, and the use of palaces furnished in royal style in Calcutta and other parts of India. These are the direct advantages, but the indirect emoluments are so immense that the Indian Viceroy, after having expended the whole of his salary, usually at the end of his official term of six years brings back with him from £100,000 to £150,000 in hard cash. He is forbidden to receive presents from the Indian princes, many of whom have the wealth of sovereigns, but he usually comes back with a fortune nevertheless.

At a meeting of the alumni of Columbia College, President Barnard favored removal into the country. New buildings are wanted, and though with an annual surplus of $25,000, the college can afford an up-town site.

General Quesada will return to Cuba in the latter part of November with 40,000 muskets and 10,000 rifles.

Settlement with our soldiers and sailors for their bounties and payments advance very slowly. Of the 200,000 black soldiers who enlisted during the late war, only 63,000 have received their bounties. It it estimated that 100,000 yet remain to be settled with. One firm of claim agents, who have presented 12,000 claims for colored soldiers, have been suspended from doing business with the Bureau.

The great Virginia floods have called attention to the benefit to come from the storm-signal system. A single telegraphic dispatch from Harper's Ferry, for instance, giving warning of the rising of the water there, would have saved a large portion of the property destroyed lower down the river.

Letters to New York merchants from Pittsburgh and Cleveland customers indicate that the huge yellow fever stories of the city papers are seriously injuring business.

Owing to the reported advance of the German army on Havre and its threatened bombardment, large quantities of cotton and other merchandise, originally intended to be forwarded from that port to different parts of the continent, are now being shipped to Liverpool. Silks and other fine material are now coming forward from Havre to Liverpool, and shipped thence to Bordeaux, *en route* to the Brazils and South America.

The New York *Standard* says that "a dispatch from St. Petersburg has just been received by a well known banking house in this city to the effect that Count Bismarck has agreed with Napoleon to reinstate him on the throne, and to keep an army of observation between the Rhine and Paris till such time as his Government shall be thoroughly re-established, and to suppress German sentiment with regard to the acquisition of Alsace and Lorraine on condition that France should acquiesce in the seizure by Prussia—and help her in it if needs be—of Holland and the Russian and Austrian Polish provinces. Bismarck's ambition is that Prussia should, under the name of United Germany, possess a huge block in the heart and center of Europe which would render her invincible."

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STATE POLITICS.

A man who had been a soldier in the rebel army during the late war, was called upon for duty during a recent Democratic mass meeting in Clearfield county.

Hon. John Scott, United States Senator, is doing good service on the stump in the several Congressional districts of Philadelphia.

The Fifteenth amendment gives Pennsylvania 6,475 voters. The State contains a negro population of 57,849.

The Titusville *Herald* says: The friends of Mr. Wetmore, of Warren county, absolutely refuse to go into a new canvass before the Judicial question, and the Republicans of Erie county now propose to stick to Mr. Woodruff to the end. Should he decline, the Republican party vote in Erie county, it will be sufficient to elect him over both his opponents.

The Workingmen's Benevolent Association of Schuylkill county has put an independent ticket in the field. It is as follows: Senate—Ernest A. Sauerbrey. Assembly—A. J. Hunt and Frank McKeown. Associate Commissioner—T. J. Colahan. Director of the Poor—Thomas Tooney. Auditor—David Edmunds.

Of the canvass in the Twenty-first District the Philadelphia *Press* says: We are pleased to note the activity which our friends are displaying in the Twenty-first Congressional District of this State. The Hon. Andrew Stewart, who has been nominated by the Republicans to succeed Hon. John Covode, is a life long protectionist, a able man, and a good speaker. He is stumping the district with the most flattering prospects of success. We expect to report that he will largely increase the majority of 225 upon which Mr. Covode was awarded his seat in the last Congress.

The Republicans of Venango county are getting up a split over Jury Commissioner. The trouble appears to have arisen from an assertion that the man nominated by the County Convention boasts that Hunor shall be sold in his own town, "license or no license." The opposition contend that such a man is hardly a fit one to intrust with the responsible duties of manipulating juries in a county filled with lumbermen, liquor shops, or "groceries," which bear no end of fruit in the way of robbery, violence and murder.

We copy the following from from the Montgomery *Ledger*. Both parties are honoring their editors in the political campaign this fall. For instance, there is Dr. E. L. Acker, editor of the Norristown *Register*, nominated by the Democrats of Montgomery and Lehigh for Congress; John H. Oliver, Esq., editor of the Democrats of the Lehigh *Register*, nominated by the Republicans for Congress in the same district; Hon. J. Lawrence Getz, formerly editor of the Reading *Gazette*, nominated by the Democrats of Berks county for Congress; Hon. H. S. Evans, editor of the *Village Record*, nominated by the Republicans of Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery counties for State Senator; Thomas V. Cooper, Esq., editor of the Delaware county *Republican*, nominated by the Democrats of Delaware county for Assembly; J. Irvin Steele, editor of the Ashland *Advocate*, nominated by the Democrats of Schuylkill county for Assembly; P. Gray Meek, Esq., editor of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, nominated by the Democrats of Center county for Assembly; and Thomas Chalfant, Esq., editor of the Darlington *Intelligencer*, nominated by the Democrats of Montour county for Assembly."

The Magnitude of Great Britain's Australian Provinces.

The Melbourne, Australia, *Age*, in an article in regard to a congress of delegates, representing the colonies of New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, Queensland and Victoria, 1870, upon the subject of confederation, says:

"Even on the score of bulk, population, trade and revenue, the Australian provinces are a mighty mass, when gauged by a European standard. The area of these colonies is equal to all Europe; their population will be found, by next year's census, to be 2,000,000, exclusive of the aboriginal races; their revenues equal the aggregate of the European States and one republic—namely, Portugal, Denmark, Saxony, Wurtemburg, Greece and Switzerland. Compared state with state, the six eastern colonies of Australia are the equivalents, severally and collectively, of these six European powers. In the trade returns of Great Britain Australia already stands on the list as a market for her manufactures, and sixth as a supplier of raw produce. To say that the representatives of six Australian States cannot meet, discuss, and take action on every question of mutual importance to them, without waiting for advice from the other side of the world, where they are ignorant of the peculiar circumstances which may render a particular line of action desirable here, is to deny the whole theory of responsible representative government. It would be a graceful act of the British Government to notify formally its determination to initiate a policy of non-interference with the colonies, either in their internal affairs or in their relations one with another. If this be done the colonies will quickly assume their full rights and leave the Secretary for the Colonies to protest if he likes, and to interfere if he can."

A NEW RAILROAD TO OPEN A NEW REGION ABOUNDING IN THE ELEMENTS OF WEALTH.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Every well wisher of Pittsburgh must be pleased to see that efforts are now being made to raise means to commence the construction of the proposed Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. Our citizens have not, heretofore, been particularly liberal in contributing to such works. But a very small portion, indeed, of the vast sums expended in building the numerous roads leading to this city came from them, and they owe these causes of trade and wealth to their fortunate location, rather than to their own enterprise and liberality.

The same apathetic spirit that, trusting to luck and fortune rather than to their own exertions, left others to do all, where they themselves should have done a part at least, has induced a total neglect of a large contiguous region which contains more of the elements of wealth than exists in any other direction. And this is not opened to commerce with us, merely because those who possess it are unable to provide the means for so doing. The advantages of such an opening to Pittsburgh and to the whole region itself are of the most palpable magnitude; they would act and react upon each other, increasing the business of the city enormously, and making an extensive district of country, now but sparsely occupied, teem with a wealth creating population.

That portion of the valley of the Monongahela lying in this State, though pretty well settled, contains not a tithing of the population warranted by its healthy climate, its productive soil, and its abundant mineral wealth, were a railroad to pass through it an impulse of thrift and growth would be instantly imparted, multiplying happy homes and rapidly increasing customers of the right kind for the fabrics and merchandise of Pittsburgh. That such a road would pay, and pay largely, at the very outset, on the first ten miles finished, and each succeeding five division increase its profits when brought into use, is not a problem to be solved, but a demonstration already made by the completed road to Connellsville, which last year netted some eight per cent. of income over all expenditures.

In passing out of this State into Virginia, in the same valley, to the head waters of the Monongahela, in Webster and Pocahontas counties, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, the line of the proposed road still traverses a country of great agricultural capabilities, rich in the same minerals abounding in the valley below with the addition of extensive deposits of iron ore; and the greatest part of the whole covered with dense forests of valuable timber trees, among which are the white pine, an indispensable article, now growing scarce in the sources of our supplies. Here are advantages, and they can all be certified as existing beyond a doubt, sufficient to insure that the investment in such a road could not fail of being highly remunerative in itself, while the immense trade that would spring up in consequence of it with this city, with the rise of property it would occasion, would be an additional return to Pittsburgh. If Pittsburgh capital were to build the road, sufficient to more than indemnify the outlay, even were the stock and bonds to pay no dividends, this grand enterprise is beyond all our citizens a fair and rational guarantee of double profits on the expenditure requisite to its completion.

There is another reason in favor of this work. Between Ferry's Ferry and Charleville, Ky., a distance of some five hundred miles, through the heart of our country, there is no north and south line of railway. Iron ore, lode in Nevada, which yields $130 to the ton, while that of Silver Island yields $160, besides the lead and copper. The working of this will be attended with a great deal of expense and risk, as Silver Island is situated so far exposed to the storms which are so destructive on Lake Superior.

Of the mining district Fort William, British America, will be the center and it will be but a short time until that isolated trading post on the Hudson's Bay Company will be the seat of a great business, and a city of active, thriving Yankees will take the place of the lazy Indians and sleepy Canadians, and here the question of *annexation will be settled in a few years.*

The first installment of the Red River army has just arrived here and gone into camp across the river. The regulars are ordered to Calcutta, while the volunteers after a short time are to be disbanded, and with a year's pay are expected to remain as colonists. Col. Wolseley describes the expedition as the most difficult one he ever experienced, notwithstanding he was in the Abyssinian expedition and was many years in Ireland.

It appears from this that they feel confident that he had been pardoned, and under that impression he made no resistance, but quietly awaited the arrival of the troops. But when within twenty miles of the place where Riell was living he was informed by a half-breed that among the soldiers as to who should have the honor of killing Riell, which being brought to the ears of the President of the half-breed Republic, he concluded to put an end to all disputes by removing himself outside of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's officials, and when they thought they had secured their game, he was safe in Uncle Sam's dominions. Lieutenant Thornton succeeded in passing the Canadian lines by misrepresentation, but Riell knew the Canadians too well to be deceived.

The weather is extremely pleasant here, and we have all proofs of a pleasant autumn. The people about the Sault are harvesting an immense crop of potatoes of a very superior quality. The hay crop is also excellent.

A. P. H.

LEIBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT,

CAMPBELL'S TOILET WATERS.

ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES.

ALABASTRIN—A Toilet Powder.

"DR HAENS'" GLYCERINE—Chemically Pure,

SWIFT & COURTNEY'S PARLOR MATCHES.

GENUINE BAY RUM—Distilled.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINES and GIN.

CHAMOISE LEATHERS and SPONGES,

Jas T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. SUMMY & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

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Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

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AND

GOLD.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

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FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, October 6, 1870.

The gold premium, the great disturbing element of values, keeps settling down toward lower quotations, and notwithstanding cash gold is reported extremely scarce, and a bonus is paid by the speculative ring in New York for its use, yet there is a downward tendency. The future of the gold market, it is thought, will depend very much on the action of Congress at its next session. The premium has been reduced to such an extent by the course of the Secretary of the Treasury, that it becomes comparatively easy for Congress to legislate toward a resumption of specie payment, without fear of working the financial or business interests of the country. We feel quite confident that any reasonable measure, having this end in view, would receive hearty support from the people and it is to be hoped that the opportunity may not be lost. Gen. Grant's Administration has done so much already to restore confidence in our public credit that to add one stone to the arch seems to be a very easy task. The world has never witnessed a financial success on the part of the Government of a people apparently overwhelmed and overburdened with debt and taxation equal to that demonstrated by the last statement of the Secretary of the Treasury. Within sixteen months the amount of fifty millions of the public debt has been paid, and the country exhibits the extraordinary spectacle of paying debt without extension or renewal at a rate which, continued for about twenty-two years, would cancel the entire amount, and leave a generation to come free to enjoy light taxation and prosperity. Under such circumstances there are sure to witness an extension of the credit of the United States over the world to any extent desired, and we may rely on a two-thirds support of this credit in our measures to restore a metallic basis to the country whenever we may adopt them.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	113½	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '62	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds '64	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '65	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '65 new	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '67	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '68	110½	110½	110½
10-40s	108½	108½	108½
Gold	113	113	113

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113
U. S. 6s, 1881	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111½
U. S. 10-40s	108½
6-20s, January and July, 1865	110½
5-20s, January and July, 1867	110½
5-20s, January and July, 1868	110½
Union Pacific Railway	80
Central Pacific Railway	103½
Currency Pacifics	113½

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Room, Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Hall & Sloane's Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 6, 1870.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
C & H	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Do Scrip	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Boding	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Harlem	130½	130½	130½	130½	130½	130½
Illinois Central	137	137	137	137	137	137
Lake Shore	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Cleve. and Pitts	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
Do preferred	91	91	91	91	91	91
Do, preferred	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Rock Island	110½	111¼	111	111	111	111
Do. preferred	97	97	97	97	97	97
Wabash	50½	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Do. preferred	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Fort Wayne	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Ohio & M	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Chi. & Alt.	102	102	102	102	102	102
Do pref'd	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
R. I. and P.	97	97	97	97	97	97
N. Y. Cent.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Canton	46	46	46	46	46	46
W. U. Tel.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Quicksilver	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Pacific Mail	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½
Adams Ex	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
Wells-F	38	38	38	38	38	38
American	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½
U. S.	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Gold	113½	113	113	112½	113	113½

A comparison between Tuesday's and Wednesday's quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	97¾	97¾		¼
N. Y. Central scrip	89½	89½		¼
Erie	22¾	23¾	¼	
Reading	97¾	97¾		¼
Harlem	130½	130½		½
Illinois Central	137	137		½
Lake Shore	97½	97½		½
Cleve. and Pitts	100½	100½		½
Do preferred	91	91		½
Rock Island	110½	111¼	¾	
Do. preferred	97	97		½
Wabash	50¾	50¾		¼
Do. preferred	87½	87½		½
Fort Wayne	97½	97½		½
Ohio & M	31½	31½		½
Chi. & Alt.	102	102		½
Do pref'd	114½	114½		½
R. I. and P.	97	97		½
N. Y. Cent.	97½	97½		½
Canton	46	46		½
W. U. Tel.	80¾	80¾		½
Quicksilver	37½	37½		½
Pacific Mail	43½	43½		½
Adams Ex	69½	69½		½
Wells-F	38	38		½
American	59½	59½		½
U. S.	30½	30½		½
Gold	113½	113		½

—The following shows the comparative earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway during the month of September:

1870	$500,716
1869	724,722
Increase	$ 23,994

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 6, 1870.

REMARKS—The weather is cool and pleasant, with little indications of rain, and for this present, at least, a rise in the rivers is not very flattering. Trade, in all its different departments, is unusually brisk for the season. The opening of the fall trade is now fairly upon us. It is confidently predicted that the coming days and weeks will witness the heaviest wholesale and retail business ever transacted in this city. Pittsburgh dealers are fully prepared, and country dealers may rest assured that here is the place to secure their supplies on the most liberal and accommodating, and at the very lowest figures. Consult the advertising columns of the COMMERCIAL, and any house you find there will not go back on their word, but do just what they promise. We have no changes of special import to note. Flour is quiet and firm at former quotations. Rectifiers since our last 1,213 bbls. Stores and mills are amply supplied. Grain is lower, and the impression seems to be that prices will go lower. Groceries are firm and trade active at unchanged prices. Bacon and provisions are without change, and a brisk local demand reported. The local market is still amply supplied with all seasonable articles.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The supply fully up with the demand. Prices have undergone no change. Sales Soda Ash, refined 3½@4 custom, 4@4½ in casks; Concentrated 6@6½ by box; Pearl Ash 7@7½; Potash 7½@8 ₱ lb.

APPLES—Receipts almost nil last week, and for the present there is no change. Sales reported lots at $3@3.50 ₱ bbl, choice lots $3@3.25. The supply is in excess of the demand.

BUTTER—Dealers are well supplied; we are reported regular sales at 30@32 ₱ lb.

BROOMS—Following are the regular sales: Straight No. 2 broom $2.50; straight No. 1 do $3; Parlor do $3.50; Hotel A $4; No 1 do $4.50; Hotel No 1 do $5; Hotel No 2 do $3.25; Hotel No 1 do $4; Hotel No 2 do $3.75; Hotel No 1 do $4.25; Fancy Hotel do $5; Extra Hotel do $5.50. Add Western common $2 to.

BUTTER—The supply of choice butter is not equal to the demand. Receipts light, being only 32 packages. Choice roll, for table use, fetches 30@32c ₱ lb, and some nice sold at 35c.

BAGS—The market was quiet, prices have undergone no change, we note sales at 19½@ 20c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Market dull and prices uncertain; new peaches (loaves) are sold to-day at 12½c ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—Are arriving more freely. We are reported sales of Scofield's Early Berries at $10; eastern cultivated at $12 ₱ bbl.

CANDLES—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—6s dozen case at 30 c.

CHEESE—The market was steady but not active, sales of Ohio at 17@20, eastern 21@25 ₱ bbl.

CHICKENS—The supply is fair and prices the same; dressed spring at 20@22c ₱ lb.

CANDLES—We are reported sales of 100 for the month, and 150 for the week, mould 20@22c; No. 1 STEARINE, No. 1 60c; oil meal 4 and 5, ₱ box 20@25c; half barrels at 30c; and 35 in bbls.

FEATHERS—Are in moderate demand, with scarce receipts from first hands at 60@65c; some sales were made at the usual advance for the season for actively drawing near.

FISH—Prices are steadily declining. Sales No. 1 Lake Herring, choice, at $6 per bbl; No. 2 do $5; No. 3 do $4; Pickerel $5; Trout $5; Codfish 6@6½c ₱ lb; Lake Shore $5 per ½ bbl.

FRUIT—Apples—Receipts since our last report 1,000 bbls, and 1,000 bbls shipped. Sales 1,000 bbls at $3@3.50 ₱ bbl, choice lots $3@3.25. The supply is in excess of the demand.

HORSES—Dealers are well supplied; we are reported regular sales at $150@175 ₱ head.

HIDES—Following are the regular rates: Green No. 1 ₱ pound 6@7c; No. 2 do 5@6c; No. 3 do 4@5c; Bull 3@4c; Calf, all kinds, 8@10c; Sheep Pelts, each, 75@$1.25; Deacon Skins, each, 10@15c; Kip Skins, 6@8c; Slunk, each, 5@10c; Horse Hair, ₱ lb, 30@35c; Horse Tail, ₱ lb, 10@12c; Tallow, rendered, 6@6½c; Tallow, rough, 3@4c; Beeswax, 30@35c; Wool, unwashed, fine, 40@45c; Wool, unwashed, coarse, 35@40c; Wool, washed, fine, 50@55c; Wool, washed, coarse, 45@50c.

HONEY—Prices have advanced, sales of strained at 30@35c ₱ lb.

HOPS—Market firm with plenty of purchasers and receipts, viz: 27@28c ₱ lb.

GRAPES—The season for grapes is drawing to a close, and the supply is lighter; sales are now made at 60@75 ₱ lb.

POTATOES—The demand for early is still a moderate inquiry at the following: Mackerel No. 1 shore, $28.50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 bay, $20; Mackerel No. 2 shore mediums, $24; large $18.50; in half bbls 50 cents additional; No. 3 large $16; No. 3 $12.50; Salmon $ 12.50; Lake herring $4 ₱ bbl; White fish $9.50; Trout $7.75; Codfish $6@7. Lake Shore $5.50 ₱ half bbl.

FLOUR AND PROVISIONS—There is no change to note in prices; requirements of the following figures: Shoulders, 14@15c; breakfast sides 16@17c; clear sides 17½c; breakfast sides 20c; plain sugar cured hams 22c; fancy canvased sugar-cured hams 25c. Dried beef, 21c. Lard in prices 16@17c; half bbls, 17½c; buckets 18c. Mess pork $26 in job lots. Trade is reported brisk.

FLOUR—There is a better demand, and sales are making as follows: Wilmington, new, ₱ bbl, $5 25@5 50; do roasted, $7.50@8.00; Tennessee, new, $5.50@6.00; do roasted, $7.75@ 8.00. Inferior can be bought at lower figures. Rye flour—The market was quiet, firm and unchanged. Receipts have increased since last, being 1,213 against 750 bbls. The current prices were as follows: Rye wheat flour from store $6.00@6.25; old Minnesota, from store, $6.00@6.25; Graham, $5.75@6.00; Straw Flake $7.00; Mills' National $7.00; Buckwheat, $5.00; sacks $7.25; Pan Handle $6.00; in half bbls, sacks $3.25; Gem $3.50; Family Grocery, $5.25; $6.00; sacks $5.50; Palmetta, $5.75; sacks $5.50; Palmetta, $5.75; sacks $5.50; Palmetta, $5.75

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Great Original One Dollar Store—76 Fifth ave.
The Latest Books—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Women Called The Most Wonderful Pump—T. C. Jenkins & Bro
Machinery Business for Sale—Business.
Room for Rent—198 Penn street.
Bankrupt Sale—R. H. Russell.
Public Auction—R. T. Kennedy & Bro.
Reform Republican Mass Meeting—October 7.
Sixth Ward Democratic Meeting.
Boarding—53 Anderson street.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
Dividend—Ralston Oil Company.
Opera House—The Heir at Law.
Stock Sale—A. H. Caskey.
Clothing—Uffing, Follansbee & Co.
One Price Clothing Store—A. J. Nutting.
Cracker Meal—Marvin's.
Clothing—A. J. Nutting.
Cracker Meal—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Damain & Co.
Flour Wanted—Joseph Walton & Co.
Lafayette Hall—Shiloh and Civil Dress Ball.
Room for Rent—Lock Box 474, Postoffice.
Room for Rent—279 Penn street.
Hotel for Sale—A. R. Caskey.
Millinery Store for Sale—A. P. Burchfield.
Situation Wanted—249 Pennsylvania avenue.
Bedding and Mattress Sales—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Academy of Music—The fall of Sedan.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Prof. De Long's Dancing Academy.
Bazaar—City Hall.
Concert—Mercantile Library Hall.
Chimneys Sweeped—John Dunlap.
Gent's Bazaar—Wm. H. Colter & Co.
Notice—People's Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh.
Notice—The State Bank of Pittsburgh.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 58 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Thursday, October 6:

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	52°	7 A. M.	29 15-10
12 M.	67°	12 M.	29 15-10
6 P. M.	60°	6 P. M.	29 15-10

ELSEWHERE.

New York—Cloudy; wind N. E.; ther. 56.
Philadelphia—Cloudy; wind N. E.; ther. 61.
Baltimore—Cloudy; wind N. E.; ther. 60.
Cleveland—Cloudy; wind N. E.; ther. 60.
Detroit—Clear; wind N. E.; ther. 54.
Cincinnati—Cloudy; wind N. W.; ther. 54.
Louisville—Clear; wind N. E.; ther. 56.
Indianapolis—Cloudy; wind N. E.; ther. 56.
Chicago—Cloudy; wind S. E.; ther. 56.
St. Louis—Clear; wind S. E.; ther. 60.
Little Rock—Clear; wind N. E.; ther. 64.
Omaha—Cloudy; wind S.; ther. 62.
Cheyenne—Cloudy; wind S.; ther. 35.

List of Unmistakable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of prepayment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents Letters.
Dillie Gosling, Blairsville, Pa.	3
John McMillin, Chicago, Ill.	3
R. Shaffer, Allegheny City	3

WATER PIPES—Over $16,000 were expended during September for water pipes for the city.

DISCHARGED—Martin Regan, whose arrest was noted yesterday, was discharged by Mayor Bush.

EIGHTEEN.—Eighteen common cases were heard and disposed of by Mayor Bush yesterday.

FINANCE COMMITTEE—The Finance Committee of City Councils will hold a meeting on next Monday afternoon, at the office of the Controller.

NEW FENCE.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are now building a paling fence near the track on the wall along Liberty street, near the Union Depot.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.—The corps of engineers prospecting for a site for the new Water Works number seventeen, and draw from the Treasury as salaries, &c., about $2,000 per month.

THE CINCINNATI SCHUETZENFEST.—At the Cincinnati Schuetzenfest, yesterday, Jacob Brown, of Pittsburgh, and Nic Voegtlily, of Allegheny City, shot twenty-five "bull's eyes," which entitles each to a silver cup.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.—The Woman's Suffrage Association held its regular monthly meeting at the Board of Trade rooms last evening. The usual monthly reports were read and addresses delivered by several members of the Association.

FIRE LAST NIGHT.—At half-past ten o'clock last night an alarm was sounded from box No. 36, at the Rush House, caused by the discovery of fire in the stable belonging to the Union Transfer Co., in Smithfield street, in the rear of the building. The stable, which was a small framed one, was entirely destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known. The loss is trifling.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.—Messrs J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 96 Wood street, have on hand a full line of legal, medical and other professional works of a standard character, together with miscellaneous books, legal blanks, blank books, school books, and a general assortment of everything pertaining to the stationery line. Their stock is always full, and their prices are extremely reasonable.

THE CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A meeting of the Central Board of Education was to have been held yesterday afternoon, on account of Tuesday next, the regular meeting day, being day of the October election. There was present, however, and no business was transacted. A motion was made to hold a meeting for Monday afternoon next, which was carried.

CHEAP PIANOS AND ORGANS.—We have on hand a large lot of pianos, organs and melodeons, taken in exchange for new instruments, which we offer at exceedingly low prices. We have instruments on hand at $50, $60, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, $225, $250. We will also rent any of them, and allow the rent to apply as purchase money. Call at the warerooms and get to get a piano or organ at a low price and on easy terms. Rooms No. 77 Fifth avenue, next door below Masonic Hall.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN HATS.—Those who wish to become thoroughly posted in regard to the latest styles of hats and caps, should call at the wholesale and retail establishment of M. Steinfeld & Co., 64 Fifth street, where all the novelties of the season can be seen in great profusion. The stock is one of the most extensive in the city, and can be seen to be fully appreciated. The goods embrace every style of quality, and the prices are suited to all persons.

POCKET PICKED.—Yesterday a woman named Mary Good was relieved of her pocket book containing seventeen dollars, while attending market. She had not purchased anything yet, and was compelled to go to a store where she was acquainted, to buy a small article on credit. She had a few cents lying loose in her pocket which had not been taken by the thief, and was barely sufficient to pay her fare to her home in Lawrenceville. The victim is in very moderate circumstances and deeply feels her loss.

SAD BEREAVEMENT.—It is seldom that we are called upon to record so sad an event as the death of a bright and promising child of four years, son of J. Leslie Gordon, the popular juvenile manager of the Opera House. Mr. G. on Wednesday was at a rehearsal of the company when he was hastily summoned home by illness of his little son. He at once obeyed the summons, and with all haste went for medical aid, but during his brief absence the spirit of the little sufferer had fled. The child had been suffering from a mild attack of diphtheria, which suddenly assumed a malignant type, and resulted as above stated. In his sad affliction Mr. Gordon will have the heartfelt sympathies of his many friends.

The Dollar Store—Grand Opening To-Day.

For weeks past there have been very active and extensive preparations making at No. 76 Fifth avenue, for opening, upon a large and attractive scale, a branch of the famous One Dollar Store, of Broadway, New York, which has met with such marked success, and given rise to so many imitations throughout the country. The store was completed some days since, and made ready for the reception of all the infinite variety of articles which go to comprise the stock of the original. The goods have been selected from the best marts of the east, and have been arranged in the most tasteful and attractive manner. Everything is now ready, and the "grand opening" will take place to-day, when the brilliancy of the display, and the value and utility of the goods, will doubtless attract scores of customers. A mere perusal of the manifold articles would fill a page of ordinary newspaper manner, and we can only refer the reader to the display advertisement to be found on the first page, by perusing which some idea may be formed of the extent and variety of the stock. The proprietors of this enterprise disclaim any intention of running a catch-penny business, and only invite the public to call and inspect the goods, and then use their own judgment in purchasing. That they sell purchase, when they have once seen the goods, is just as certain as that they will "clear up a bargain" when they have bought it. We anticipate a great "run" on the Dollar Store.

School Statistics.

George J. Luckey, Esq., City Superintendent of Common Schools, prepared the following report, which was read by the President at the meeting of the Central Board yesterday, but on account of there being no quorum was not:

GENTLEMEN: Permit me to submit the following statement of the enrollment and average attendance of the pupils in the public schools of the city for the month of September, together with the number of teachers employed in the different departments, number of pupils belonging to Payne and Hood, 15; male teachers employed, 16; female teachers employed, 266; total number of teachers employed, 281. They were distributed as follows: Primary department, 80; medium, 67; grammar, 48; professors and teachers in High School, 12; teachers of German, 3; male grammar school, 2; principals, 21; training teacher, 1; teachers in Normal School, 3.

The enrollment of pupils was: males, 4,429; females, 4,596; total, 9,025. The average attendance was as follows: Males, 3,977; females, 4,120; total, 7,097.

The enrollment in the different departments was as follows: Primary, 5,118; medium, 2,031; grammar, 1,329; grammar, 1,329; High School, 96.

The following was the average attendance in the different departments: Primary, 4,390; medium, 1,720; grammar, 1,186; High School, 296. Number of pupils per teacher (estimated on the average attendance), 33.

The enrollment for the whole month is greater than that of any previous month since the organization of our schools.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. J. LUCKEY.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Abstract of Collections in the Twenty-second District During September.

Following is an abstract of the total revenue collections in the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania, as furnished by Mr. T. W. Davis, Collector:

Spirits	$13,641 54
Tobacco	8,411 00
Fermented liquors	9,773 59
Banks and bankers	4,182 81
Express Companies	1,261 67
Sales	3,135 72
Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated:	
Oil	3,736 79
Income	12,235 18
Legacies	81 00
Successions	81 00
Articles in Schedule "A"	96 95
Penalties	2,262 50
Penalties, &c.	1,469 97
Total collections	$82,672 99

THE LADIES' BAZAAR.

The Fair Now in Progress at the City Hall in Behalf of the Home for Aged Women—Who and What is There—Attractions Personal and Impersonal.

The Fair or Bazaar now in full tide of successful operation night and day at City Hall, is one of the very finest things of the kind ever enjoyed in these cities, and that the public appreciate its excellence is attested by the constant improvement in attendance and patronage. Though, as no time, since the grand opening on Monday night, have the managers had cause to complain of poor support, while certainly their visitors do not and cannot complain of a poor entertainment, indeed those who attend once are eager to go again, and better attract others to accompany them.

The object to which the money raised by this Bazaar will be devoted is well known to be the Home for Aged Women, a charity of peculiar merit and desert. A considerable amount realized to be made up to finish the necessary buildings in accordance with the adopted plans, and it is hoped that the Bazaar will be a grand people of Pittsburgh and these communities will liberally respond to the call, so that more than this amount shall be realized.

Though this is pre-eminently a fair for the ladies, being a fair of the ladies, for the ladies by the ladies, it does not exclude from the fairer society, generous support from the sterner sex. In truth, the latter have their full share of the work. Mr. Van Kirk and Mrs. James Verner, All around this corner is the Dollar Store, the All around this corner is the Dollar Store, the cream tables, which gain plenty of cash, conducted by a committee of twelve ladies, in front of the stage is the Post Office, at which we have spoken, and at which every male reader is expected to personally experiment. Right and left of the Post Office, and in the very center of the hall, are the floral supplies, to which the ladies have devoted much time, and literally constituted an abundance of choice and artistically arranged bouquets, as well as wreaths and plants, and right and left of these is the fantastic superintendence of Mrs. Elias Lazarus. The cream bedding is out of the way kitchen, into which we will not penetrate, though quite willing to discuss its products, a stroll up by Mr. Steinfeld's counter will be the life of this room. The Shady Side booth is the first on the right of the Hall, but left hand corner under Mrs. Joseph Dilworth and Mrs. Alexander Stevenson. Next is the Third U. P. Church booth, with Mrs. Hood in charge selling pretty. Mrs. James Sterling, Misses Mattie Sterling and Lizzie Sterling, Miss Heston has charge of the Second Presbyterian booth, which abounds in good things. The Mansfield Booth, in charge of Miss Wood, is well supplied. Mrs. Woods and Miss Morange are in charge. The next booth is a large one, representing both Lawrenceville and Birmingham, although abundantly supplied has great demands made upon it. Mrs. Dr. Wilson, assisted by Mrs. Gordon and Miss Balkam preside over its good destinies. The supply of furniture is one of the attractions, and will be most desirable to all concerned; and the industry of those actively engaged in the affair, as well as those who have labored to furnish contributable it is worthy of the highest commendation. The ladies that have charge of the various booths, and who perform their duties with an energy and system that is worthy of a better cause, are among the harmonious and most successful. For their success, the President and General Manager, Mrs. Dr. James Thomas, is largely responsible. The young ladies, who are acting as salesmen and waiters, are so attractive in appearance and willing to please, that they will induce the conclusion that the managers did not know it was not needed with such beautiful attendants to wait upon customers. Gentlemen, as a rule, are hungry, and the lunch and dinners served up from twelve to two every day, will be pleased to learn that the ladies received on yesterday that these young ladies are hereafter to act as the table waiters.

On entering the Hall the visitor naturally turns to the right and seeks the cloak room; but of this it is above not to be despised. It is a convenient and complete affair, and is under the charge of Mrs. Dr. Wilson and Mrs. Dr. Kennedy.

Next to the fees of our county officers. We are in the habit of speaking of the fees of our business, and I heard two members of the bar say that illegal fees were charged upon some of the items in the bill presented. It is the sense of the members of the bar say that to-day, and they know it will be paid by the county, and that $3,000 sufficient for the discharge of the duties of Sheriff, or Prothonotary, or Clerk of Courts, or Recorder, for good living, and not $1,000 be sufficient to pay him better than you are paid that work hard from morning to night. Now, there are two classes of men who would not take $3,000 a year and use their best endeavors to promote the best interests of the men who have elevated them to office, and let this surplus of $2,000 or $15,000 each year go into their pockets and take off some of the burdens from the shoulders of the people. Now, I am not in favor of legislating, but will tell you something that I heard this afternoon. An Attorney went into the office of the Sheriff, and asked for the office. I don't know whether I will give you any favors. You are going and bidding and following after the people to injure the interests of the Reform party. "Oh well," said the Attorney, I understand the rules of the game, and am going to see attorneys outside in the office, we will give you trouble, for there is hardly an election but what there is some or some overcharge with it, before you had been in the office long you had your fees in a crumpled fix, and, as a consequence, I ought not to have been so fast.

The right of reform is to be exercised despite the threat of political ostracism. What is the objection to some of the candidates on Allegheny side of the river? They are both good, honest and honorable men, but now because they are on the Reform ticket, some parties would have it understood that they are not to be as bad as bad can be. What kind of a state of affairs is it when a man cannot accept a nomination from the Reform party without imputation only at the risk of suffering political ostracism, but he must be denounced as one of the party and treated by the enemies of the Reform party. That is just what we are doing. We are not out of the party and supporting some other party. We have always been Republicans since the organization of the party, and are to-night in full sympathy with the whole Republican party, but propose to reform it in the party, no matter what Republican committee may be in power, elected, without the shadow of authority, may say, they cannot divest us of that right. No committee of politicians, or political ring, has a right to read us out of the party, although they may denounce us as they please. We exercise our right by toil, back and candle. When they have finished the utterance of their anathemas and denunciations we are ready with the same. We are here to exercise our rights and to try to purge the party of its corruption, even though it should defeat some (applause). The most obscure man in this broad land has the right to stay, and can stay and vote from the primary convention up to the election to office whom he thinks it best to elect. The right of the people to reform is the right in question. Some men seem to think they are the feudal lords over the party, and the great rank and file are the serfs who are to bow their dictation, and obliged to stick through thick and thin to the nominees, no matter who may be nominated. I do not acknowledge any such right, and will not be subject to any such humiliation. I am a Republican, and will not be a slave to party dictation. What are the voters' rights? One would suppose from the utterances of some public journals, and some public speakers, that they were only to register and vote the ticket of the committee. Let it be understood that the voters are freemen, and submit to no dictation of any kind. They have been invited to participate in the party in power in the present campaign, and will be asked to do so again. Now, if the people are assembled in their primary conventions, and there is a fair, honest and true ticket presented by the delegates of the people, they will support it, and will not